

## SHIP BILL TO BE SENT BACK TO COMMITTEE

Agreement With Insur-  
gents Said to Eliminate  
Interned Vessels.

## TWO YEAR PERIOD FOR U. S. OWNERSHIP

Caucus Pledged to Secrecy  
After a Day of Cross  
Bargaining.

## MEASURE'S OPPONENTS CONSIDER IT "DEAD"

Wilson Makes It Known  
That He Opposes Buying  
of Belligerent Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The close of another legislative day found the Administration ship purchase bill still in a tangle, with the chances against its being put on the statute books at this session of Congress.

The developments served chiefly to disclose the panic into which the President and his advisers have been thrown by the Democratic revolt and the extreme measures that they are willing to adopt to save Mr. Wilson from complete defeat.

The maneuvering for votes finally brought the Democrats into an embarrassing situation. The Administration leaders in the Senate were seeking to appease the seven Democratic insurgents by conceding an amendment which would limit the Government's participation in the shipping venture to two years, thus making the Government ownership scheme purely a temporary measure. While the Senate leaders were proceeding along this line President Wilson was seeking the votes of Republican progressives, who came away from the White House feeling that the President would concede their demand that the Government should go into the shipping business on a permanent basis.

## More Confusion.

When this pulling and hauling to cross purposes between the Executive and the Senate leaders became known late in the day there was further confusion in the Democratic camp and a strong undercurrent of resentment began to show itself because the President had summoned progressive Republicans to the White House before trying to head the differences in his own party.

The seven Democratic insurgents demanded as the basis for any agreement to support the measure that two amendments be adopted as follows:

1. A declaration that the experiment of Government ownership and operation of shipping is merely to meet an emergency and is to expire automatically in two years; also a statement that the bill is not to be construed as committing Congress to a policy of Government ownership.
2. That no vessels now interned belonging to belligerents shall be purchased under the Government ownership plan.

A Democratic caucus was held to-night to consider the two demands made by the seven Democrats, who failed to attend the caucus. The conference adjourned at 11 o'clock, after having agreed upon a programme, but those who attended were pledged to secrecy.

The belief, however, is that the two amendments demanded by the insurgents are to be accepted and that the ship purchase bill is to be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce to be perfected in accordance with this plan.

It is the understanding that the motion to recommit will carry with it instructions to report the bill back to the Senate within forty-eight hours.

## The President's Declaration.

If this plan is accepted by President Wilson it will, of course, be because it is his sole chance to save himself the humiliation of a complete defeat. The President himself made it known to-day that no belligerent vessel would be purchased which seems to be little likelihood of the Administration's success in this.

This in itself was a complete reversal of the Administration's programme as originally contemplated by Secretary McAdoo, who expected to be able to buy the interned German vessels.

If the bill is recommitted with instructions to report it back to the Senate within forty-eight hours this will mean the loss of at least two more legislative days, leaving only twenty-four days before the present session of Congress expires. With this delay and with the Republicans prepared to renew their filibuster with fresh vigor and determination there seems to be little likelihood of the Administration's success in this.

If the present break in the Democratic ranks should be healed it will undoubtedly reappear as soon as it becomes apparent that the shipping measure in its amended form cannot pass and that further consideration of it will necessitate an extra session.

The President started the day by summoning to the White House several of the progressive Republican Senators. Two of these, Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska, came away favorably impressed with the President's attitude. The word went out that Senators

## Wilson Rebuffed by Senator Clapp on Ship Purchase

Called to White House, Member Refuses to Talk About  
Passing Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Wilson was informed to-day in an impressive manner that at least one member of the United States Senate is opposed to his interference in legislative matters. Senator Clapp, Progressive Republican of Minnesota, frankly told the President of his disapproval of Mr. Wilson's course in this respect and asked to be excused from discussing the ship purchase bill with him.

Mr. Clapp was summoned to the White House with two or three other Republican Progressives whom the President was trying to capture for his ship purchase bill. Senator Clapp saw the President alone and waited only long enough to hear Mr. Wilson mention the subject of the ship purchase bill. Then he told the President that he could not discuss that matter and intimated clearly that he disapproved of executive interference in legislative matters.

The stand of Senator Clapp must have been a shock to President Wilson in view of the general attitude of the Democratic Senators in willingly taking orders from the White House. President Wilson, however, quickly turned the matter aside and informed Senator Clapp that they would talk of other things. The conference on "other things" lasted only a short time.

When Senator Clapp was questioned he declined to discuss the occurrence at the White House. He did say, however, that he believed now, as he has believed for a long time, that the Constitution provided a proper way for the President to address Congress—through messages or addresses. He added that the views which he now holds were expressed by him in a speech delivered last session. In that speech Senator Clapp said among other things:

"Since I entered this Chamber no man has been the keeper of my conscience, and high as I hold a seat in this great body I feel that I am free to express any man shall become the keeper of my conscience or my judgment. I have perhaps this advantage over some, that I am not a member of the majority. I was then in harmony with was in power, and I can speak for the freedom of declaration and purpose of a Senator."

The same speech Senator Clapp said: "It is time that American Senators, in the dignity of their office, should take their responsibility for legislation and accept the declarations of no man, whether he be a President or a Senator, should be the danger of this one man power is that no matter how true, how pure, how ideal a man may be in the White House it is in the hands of the majority that is going on and any influence that can surround that situation can work untold injury to this Republic."

## HERE'S A CRUMB OF COMFORT TO DR. COOK

Congress Is Really Interested,  
but Lacks Time to Settle  
North Pole Row.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Owing to the short time that will elapse between now and the adjournment of Congress, the House Committee on Education has decided to postpone action on the Smith resolution providing for an inquiry to determine whether Dr. Cook or Admiral Peary discovered the North Pole.

It has made a preliminary inquiry, but feels that a more extended research should be made.

The committee, which is anxious to embark on this scientific work, feeling confident of its ability to establish the truth to the satisfaction of the world, is made up of fifteen members; six are lawyers, three are farmers, two are business men, one is a newspaper man, one a capitalist and two college professors.

Dr. Cook, who was anxious for the committee to proceed at once, has been informed that he will not be heard at present.

In the meantime it is understood that George Peary, a well-known Arctic explorer, who is deeply interested in polar exploration work, will collect data bearing on the discovery in relation to the conflicting claims made by Dr. Cook and Admiral Peary.

## ROB U. S. ARMY OF RIFLES.

Mexicans Suspected of Stealing  
Cartridges Also at Silver City, N.M.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—Thieves broke into a military armory at Silver City, New Mexico, and stole thirty United States service magazine rifles and 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges, according to a telephone message received to-day by Gen. Pershing from the Adjutant-General's office, New Mexico.

Gen. Pershing was asked to have his border patrol watch for the thieves if they attempt to enter Mexico. He issued instructions to his commanders west of El Paso and sent soldiers to guard the New Mexico Armory at Las Cruces, forty miles north of El Paso.

## ACCEPT POPE'S PROPOSAL.

Three Belligerents Agree to Exchange of Non-combatants.

Rome, Feb. 2.—Pope Benedict has proposed to the belligerent Powers that they exchange non-combatant prisoners, children and men over 50 years of age.

Great Britain, Germany and Austria already have accepted.

Rome dispatches received on Monday said that the Pope's earlier proposal to exchange invalids and prisoners had been rejected by all the Powers at war.

AIKEN & AUGUSTA—12:00 Noon. Daily from New York via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing Station, Sleeping Car, Dining Car service. N. Y. Office, 24 Fifth Ave.—Adm.

## 150 COLORADO LABOR CHIEFS FACE ARREST

Secretly Indicted as Result  
of Coal Riots After  
Strike Ends.

## SOME NOW IN JAIL; HUNT ON FOR OTHERS

DENVER, Feb. 2.—With 150 secret indictments returned at Walsenburg, wholesale arrests of labor leaders have been renewed by Sheriff Jeff Fan as the result of a special Grand Jury investigation into riots and pitched battles during the coal strike.

Among the men arrested are Eli M. Gross, vice-president of the State labor organization; William T. Hickey, secretary-treasurer; Charles Haines, secretary of the United Mine Workers at Walsenburg; and nine others. Ten of the men are in the Walsenburg jail, declared by investigators to be one of the worst prisons in the country.

This sudden activity, coming two months after the strike was called off and nearly a year since the riots, is branded by John McLennan, president of the State Federation of Labor, as a raid on organized labor.

McLennan, who says he may be one of the men indicted, although he has not been arrested; John R. Lawson, Edward L. Doyle and other Mine Workers officials who were in New York at the hearing of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations are among those indicted, he believes.

"I have just returned from Walsenburg," he heard that President White, Secretary Gross and Vice-President Hayes of the national organization were indicted, but I was unable to verify this. I am convinced this is an effort to connect all branches of organized labor with the disturbances resulting from the strike. A feeling of unrest pervades the district and a great many people have left Walsenburg.

The Grand Jury which returned the indictments and on whose warrants the arrests are being made was impaneled last November at the order of Attorney-General Farrar after the District Attorney had declared the procuring of a Grand Jury impossible. The indictments cover charges of murder, arson, assault and rioting and are based on occurrences during the three day battle at the McNally mine last April, when a coal company employee and Major P. P. Lester of the Colorado National Guard were killed.

Mother Jones said last night that these new indictments were a very serious matter.

"The people settle it," she declared at the Union Square Hotel. "I can tell you that it is a mighty dangerous thing to begin that business with the pulse of the people as it is now."

"Those men out there will carry their despotism too far. I think Mr. Rockefeller, who is the head of the Colorado and put a stop to that business. That's my advice. The mine owners own the courts, the lawyers, and its my opinion that they hold a mortgage on God Almighty Himself."

## SUFFRAGE STAMPEDE FAILS.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Starts It  
in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2.—After Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by a speech started a stampede for woman suffrage at a hearing given by the joint committee of the North Carolina Legislature to-day, the committee voted down the suffrage amendment, 10 to 6, and denied the suffragists the right to a referendum in North Carolina.

A minority report will be filed and the fight will be renewed in the house.

## SUFFRAGISTS SEE VICTORY.

Expect Albany Assembly to Pass  
Amendment To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following telegram was sent to-day by Miss Alberta Hill, legislative agent for the suffragists, to Mrs. Harriette Stanton Black, State head of the votes for women party:

"The suffrage amendment to the Constitution will be passed by the Assembly to-morrow. Mr. Brown, Republican leader, has promised that the Senate will pass the resolution next Tuesday."

Three cheers for the fight won."

## NEW DEVICE TO STOP TRAINS.

Automatic Apparatus Perfected,  
Says Commerce Board Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has filed with the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a report from its division of safety signals, stating that there has been perfected an automatic train stop and control which will prevent train collisions, even when the block signal system fails to work.

The device, which is known as the Gray-Thurber, has been tested by the safety appliance division. The report says:

"The tests that were made from time to time, in which the apparatus was in normal condition, demonstrated that under normal operating conditions and with the apparatus in normal condition the system will operate as intended."

## WHEAT PRICE MAY JUMP TO \$1.85 TO-DAY

Closes at \$1.65, Then "Priv-  
ileges" Go 20 Cents  
Higher.

## NEW YORK BAKERS TO MAKE SMALLER LOAVES

May wheat may go to \$1.85 in Chicago to-day.

After the close yesterday, when the price went up to \$1.65, an advance of eight cents, "privileges" were quoted on the market at \$1.85. A rush of orders, the bulk from Italy, was responsible for the bulge.

Chicago bread makers decided to raise the price of five cent loaves to six cents as flour advanced again.

Wheat dealers in the New York market expressed a fear yesterday that the staple was "cornering" itself on the Chicago Board of Trade. A dangerous situation is developing in the matter of exports, they said, with many months intervening before a new crop will be available.

Some bakers in New York, it was learned last night, are making loaves of bread one ounce lighter than formerly rather than advance the price. Feeling is general among them, however, that \$2 wheat, with flour at \$15 a barrel, will mean a material increase in the loaf price.

## WHEAT CLOSES AT \$1.65.

"Privileges" Quoted 20 Cents  
Higher—Bread Goes Up.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Two dollar wheat, confidently predicted by Board of Trade men to be a fact before the new crop movement, came nearer to realization to-day when the price of the May option bounded to \$1.65, an increase of 8 1/2 cents over the closing price yesterday and 7 cents over the previous high price.

The close was at the high mark, and when the day's trading ended there developed a situation declared by the oldest traders on the board to be unique in the history of the exchange.

"Privileges" on the May option were bid up to \$1.85. Never before, say the grain men, has the insurance price on a possible high figure of the opening the next day gone 20 cents above the closing figure in the pit.

There is but one explanation, the traders say, namely, the lack of supplies, and consequent panicky condition, of the market make it possible for most any kind of a situation to develop over night. While there were not any traders to-night who would say that a 20 cent jump was probable, the traders look for a steadily advancing price until new crop movement in July.

The bulge to-day was caused in large part from a new flood of orders which poured in from Italy and other foreign nations which have lifted all import duties from wheat and flour.

Cash wheat and the July option also advanced. Cash wheat, which advanced to \$1.63 and July went kiting to the tune of \$1.42 1/2. The margin on the July speculative transactions was advanced 10 cents. The action has been rare when the "privileges" were more than 5 cents over the closing price, traders say.

Coincident with the jump in the price of wheat, the local price for flour advanced. The best grades were quoted at wholesale at \$2.90 a barrel, an increase of 20 cents a barrel, with the result that four of the city's bakers announced that beginning to-morrow their price for bread would advance one cent on the small loaves, but that there would be no increase on large loaves.

## "CORNERING ITSELF."

N. Y. Dealers See Danger in Chicago Wheat Situation.

There are shrewd observers of the wheat situation who manifest genuine alarm because of the possibility of a corner in the Chicago market. It is not charged that manipulation is being resorted to, or that a group of speculators are striving to create an extraordinary price level, but it appears that the May delivery at that centre is seriously congested and is cornering itself.

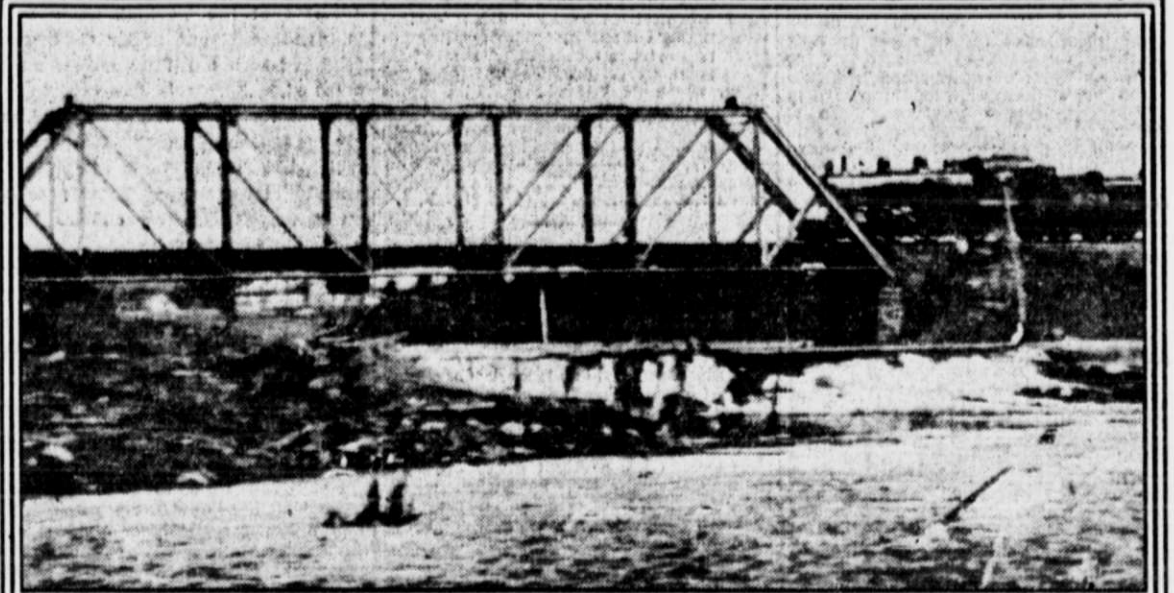
There is a larger probability of \$2 wheat at this time than there was at any other since the outbreak of the war, which, in conjunction with the 320,000,000 European crop shortage, has held directly responsible for the unprecedented condition. Millions of bushels of the Chicago May option are held by the strongest cash dealers in the trade, and in some instances these holdings were increased yesterday. Obviously, a seller for such buyer is required and it is highly significant that the present stock of contract wheat at Chicago is only slightly in excess of 300,000 bushels. In other words, millions of bushels will have to be accumulated or liquidated there during the next few weeks to obviate the threatened squeeze.

Frequently the wheat has been absolutely refused to release their holdings, notwithstanding the highly attractive prices offered. In such emergencies the export interests have been compelled to hedge their sales to foreigners by purchasing wheat for future delivery in the open market. The Chicago market, because of its ostensible magnitude and digestive powers, was chosen, and in consequence a deeply rooted long account has been formed.

If the United States should overproduce itself, as is now feared, it would be exceedingly difficult to straighten out the tangle without ushering in some

Continued on Sixth Page.

## GERMAN TRIES TO WRECK BRIDGE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC; CALLS IT ACT OF WAR



The Canadian Pacific bridge on the Maine-New Brunswick boundary, which was slightly damaged by an explosion set off by a German subject.

## 42D STREET DELUGE WHEN MAIN BURSTS

Unable to Turn Off Flood  
Without Depriving Large  
Area of Water.

## HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED

A big water main burst at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-second street about 10:30 o'clock last night, ripping a great hole in the pavement and shooting up a geyser nearly fifteen feet high.

Three trolley cars were caught in the deluge and the passengers were forced to remain in them until policemen with rubber boots arrived and carried them out of the flood. The American Theatre, across the street from the break, let out while the flow was unchecked and the crowd had to file along the building line in water ankle deep.

All A. M. engineers of the water department were still struggling with the problem of turning off the water. They could do it, but it would deprive a large section of that busy part of the city of water, including the hotels in the Times Square district. With water suddenly taken from hundreds of boilers, it would also be many explosions, it was feared.

There are four mains under the street at that intersection—48, 26, 12 and 6 inches. The engineers do not know exactly which one has broken, but they think it is the 26 inch main. The flow of the water is so great that a large part of the street has been raised almost a foot, and it is expected to be a day or two before street car traffic can be resumed at that point.

In the meantime there is no way of estimating the amount of damage the current has done under the pavement. It has torn an enormous hole and the police have roped off a big zone so if there are any cavins no one will be caught in them.

Borough Engineer Henry B. Maehen had fifty men at work by 1 o'clock, but they could do nothing until he had solved the problem by shutting off the water. He thought it could be done at Thirty-fourth street, but that would leave a tremendous area without water.

The water ran west and so did not interfere with the subway. Flow were put out in buildings within a distance of fifty yards, and it was thought likely that electric and gas connections would be cut off before daybreak if the leak could not be stopped.

## RENO YEARS FOR OLD DAYS.

Citizens Will Beseege Legislature  
to Revoke Old Divorce Law.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 2.—The demand throughout the State for the old six months divorce law, and consequently the revival of the divorce colony, has assumed the proportions of a veritable crusade, particularly on the part of Reno citizens.

In response to the call of the Reno Business Men's League every business concern has agreed to give every business the reward of \$500 (\$2,500) to the crew of the first mercantile vessel which seeks a German submarine. Grants armed by the Government are excluded from the offer.

## Capt. Falkenhayn Killed in Air Duel

Son of the German Chief of  
Staff Fights Dramatic Battle  
After Being Censured.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Details of the death of Capt. von Falkenhayn, son of the chief of the German General Staff, reveal a dramatic story. The German was in a Taube reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amiens when a French aircraft overtook him. Just as the French aviator was ready to fire the German turned round and an aerial duel followed, four detonations rapidly succeeding each other.

One of the bullets went through the heart of Capt. von Falkenhayn. The only paper found in his possession was an official note from his general declaring with severity that his squadron had not given for some time as good an account of itself as was expected.

Palm Beach—Additional Comment. Drawing room care added to SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 2:35 P. M. for Palm Beach. 1234 N. W. 2nd St. Phone 5444 Mad. So.—Adm.

## Germans to Attack British Transports

Peaceful Shipping Is Warned  
to Avoid Northwest Coast  
of France.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 2.—Despatches from Berlin quote the Reichs-Chancery as publishing the following statement from the German Admiralty:

"England is about to ship to France a large number of troops and a great quantity of war material. We shall act against these transports with all the military means at our disposal."

"Peaceful shipping is urgently warned against approaching the northwest coast of France owing to the serious danger, as they may be confused with ships serving warlike purposes. Ships to North Sea ports are recommended to take the route north of Scotland."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs: "The plan announced in the Reichs-Chancery is believed to include raids by submarines, aeroplanes and ships, while a much more elaborate service of mines will be employed. Dutch merchants with whom I have conversed took the view that this new campaign will be disastrous to Holland's growing trade if the threat is carried out. Some regard the threat as a bluff and think that the British can be trusted to hold the seas."

## German Submarines to Have Im- proved Periscopes, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs that an early move by Grand Admiral Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, is eagerly expected at Hamburg. According to Dutch travellers there is much talk there of secret devices which are to be employed against the British fleet, particularly against the improved periscopes, enlarging the range of vision of submarines, and new automatic range finders.

## ATTACK HOSPITAL SHIP.

Paris Reports German Attempt to  
Torpedo British Vessel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Ministry of Marine issued this statement to-day: "A German submarine yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias, thus violating the formal clause of the Hague convention of 1907 regarding the attacking of hospital vessels."

The statement adds that the attack was made fifteen miles north-northeast of the Havre lightship.

## HIGH RATES ON THE DACIA.

Seventy Guinea Paid at Lloyd's  
Against Condemnation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 2.—Seventy guineas per cent. has been paid at Lloyd's to insure against the condemnation of the Dacia in a prize court. The mere risk of capture was not insurable at any premium.

The bill is opposed by every moving picture manufacturer in the United States. Its principal proponent was the Rev. Dr. William Sheaf Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y., who contended that the national board of censorship does not reach all of the films manufactured and that the uncensored "movies" are extremely dangerous to the minds of the young.

The Hughes bill provides a fee of \$1 for every film inspected by the Federal commission and films not bearing the commission's approval are to be barred from interstate commerce. The film manufacturers protested that the commission would be able to pass only on a small percentage of moving pictures and that the commission's power would be entirely too great.

## FOR U. S. MOVIE CENSORS.

House Committee Favorably Re-  
ports the Hughes Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Hughes bill to establish Federal censorship for the censorship of moving pictures, films was reported favorably to-day by the House Committee on Education.

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## READY TO ABANDON INVASION OF EGYPT

German General Staff Report-  
ed to Be Unwilling to Run  
Great Risk.

## MANY TURKS DESERTING

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Turkish invasion of Egypt is likely to be abandoned at any time, according to well founded despatches coming from Berlin.

Although there are 120,000 Turks in the army of invasion, commanded by German officers, and although the expedition is German in conception and engineering, the German officers have reported that it would be better to abandon it now than to carry it out at huge expense, in the face of such vast difficulties that failure to overcome any one of them might cause total failure to the expedition.

The sentiment of the German General Staff that what might be gained is not worth the huge risk seems to be growing, and well informed persons in Berlin are beginning to understand that as soon as German public opinion can be brought to a point where it will be reconciled to an abandonment of the expedition the project will be dropped.

Hundreds of Turkish soldiers have deserted from the force. The Mohammedans do not take kindly to German military methods, and despatches from Cairo state that deserters are arriving there in constantly increasing numbers.

One group reported that a German officer ordered a wounded Turkish soldier to climb a telegraph pole and cut the wires. The Turk was indignant and told the officer that it was not the work of a soldier to climb telegraph poles. Thereupon the officer drew his sword and cut off one of the Turk's hands. This incident and others similar to it are rapidly spreading through the ranks of the Turkish army of invasion.

## Complain of Poor Food.

Other Cairo despatches say that the deserters complain of the food and assert that not enough water is furnished them. The deserters, all of whom are prisoners of war, describe the hardships of the march from Jerusalem by way of Beersheba and El-Arish. They say that the march was made each day in the dry heat, with scanty supplies of food and water. Redoubt sold food to those who had money, but the price was high. The deserters said that the Turks preferred to eat comfortably as prisoners of war, with little work to do, rather than march in the desert with all the money they earned by arduous labor.

Bearing upon the same situation the London Jewish Mail's Constantinople correspondent sends this despatch: "I learn from trustworthy sources in Berlin that the latest reports to the German General Staff regarding the situation in Palestine are most discouraging. They state that it is impossible to think of Turkey who was disheartened and that the situation is such that the German advance can make a serious advance."

"German officers say that even if no military operations are undertaken it will be impossible to maintain the footing of the army. Discipline will certainly disappear and they fear that the troops will indulge in pillaging and marauding."

## Germany to Prepare Public.

"Berlin has not yet fallen into line with the scheme, fearing that a bad impression will be made on Germany, but there is little doubt that when the public is sufficiently prepared the plan will be adopted and some plausible excuse will be found for abandoning the invasion of Egypt. Enver Pasha is regarded in Berlin as a nonentity."

It was only a week ago that the German plan to march on the Suez Canal got well under way. A tremendous amount of money and energy had been expended on the plan and a full set of German officers had been provided for the Turkish army of 120,000 men.

The invading plan provided for three lines of march: the first to proceed along the shore, the second across the desert, and the third still further south. On account of the shortage of water, the German officers, however, decided to take the first line, which kept pace with the advancing troops and along which water and other supplies could be transported.

British defenders at the canal and in Egypt prepared as strong forces as the Turkish army. The British and German forces of British airmen have been doing scouting work. There was a small engagement last Wednesday between an advance force of Turks who were discovered at El Kantara, only five miles from the canal. The fighting was at long distance and the only British casualties were four wounded.

## SMASH TURKISH FORCES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.—Four principal Turkish forts along the Dardanelles have been destroyed by the bombardment of the attacking Anglo-French fleet, according to returned travelers. Many Turkish officials in the district have fled to the Asiatic shore.

Explodes Nitroglycerine on  
Structure on Maine  
Boundary Line.

ARRESTED, SAYS HE'S  
KAISER'S OFFICER

Traffic Delayed Only Twen-  
ty Minutes, as Damage  
Was Slight.